

SOME OLD-WORLD ANTHRIBIDAE.

BY DR. KARL JORDAN, F.R.S.

THE species described under Nos. 1-16 are from the Oriental Region, those under Nos. 17-20 from Africa.

1. *Xenocerus anthriboides continens* subsp. nov.

♂♀. Sutural line joining the angulate transverse line; dorsal line from middle to base and lateral one from middle to near base, these lines not interrupted as in *X. a. anthriboides* Montr. 1856; subapical transverse linear spot long.

Solomon Islands: Bougainville, 2 ♀♀; in Brit. Mus. a ♂ with broken antennae from the same island; type ♀.

2. *Xenocerus charis* sp. nov.

♂. Antenna compressed, segment III short.

Black, densely covered with a clayish buff pubescence. Rostrum with narrow black median vitta, which widens into a triangle on occiput. Antenna one-fourth longer than body, black, segment VIII, apex of VII and base of IX white, II and VI to VIII strongly compressed. On pronotum two black vittae, broader than buff median vitta and narrower than luteous lateral area. Scutellum buff. On elytra the following black markings: an oblique shoulder-patch, an elliptical spot on subbasal swelling, extending to base, two spots side by side before middle, the upper one from interstice II to IV, a little longer than broad, the lateral one close to it, somewhat oblique, reaching to margin, broader than long, with a short spur anteriorly from upper angle, before apical declivity a transverse band from side to side, evenly curved, convex anteriorly, narrow at side, dorsally about as broad as interstices I and II, its posterior margin diffuse. Pygidium with narrow black median vitta. Underside somewhat paler than upper, without markings; apices of tibiae and of tarsal segments black.

Length 9 mm.

Tenimber: Larat (F. Muir), 1 ♂.

The pubescence may possibly be white in other specimens.

Eczesaris Paseoc 1859.

Syn.: *Idiopus* Lacordaire, *Gen. Coléopt.*, vii, p. 511 (1866) (type: *I. striga* Lacord. 1866).

The genotype of *Idiopus* is a black species with a white basimarginal band on the elytra. I have before me three specimens from Ceram and Gilolo which conform with Lacordaire's generic and specific descriptions and agree so well with *Eczesaris atomaria* Paseoc 1859 that I have some doubt about their being really specifically distinct from *E. atomaria*. Assuming that my identification is correct—the type of *I. striga* is not available for comparison; the locality of the specimen was said to be Celebes—*Idiopus* is a synonym of *Eczesaris*. In Lacordaire's classification *Idiopus* is placed in group VI and *Eczesaris* in group VIII. In the descriptions of these groups of genera it is stated that the antennal serobe is sulciform in *Idiopus* and allies and foveiform in *Eczesaris* and allies. However,

on p. 521 Lacordaire himself states that the groove of *Eczesaris* forms a deep furrow. This statement, which contradicts the diagnosis of group VIII, is hardly correct, the groove being ovate with a narrow forward projection for the insertion of the antenna and with a glossy shallow depression back- and downwards, which might be called a furrow, but not a deep one.

3. *Eczesaris bolana* sp. nov.

♂. Like *E. penicillus* Jord. 1898, but elytrum with only two tubercles, which are high, and the end-segment of antenna short.

Evidently an immature specimen, for the derm of rostrum, underside and legs is orange-ochraceous and that of lateral half of elytrum green (as it sometimes is in *E. penicillus*). Rostrum with low median carina disappearing apically and basally, dorsolateral carina barely vestigial; between antenna and eye two thin ridges, the upper one dorsal, commencing above margin of antennal groove, the other lateral, a continuation of the margin of this groove. Frons somewhat broader than in *E. penicillus*; pubescence on crown of head somewhat prolonged, but not forming a tuft. Eye a little longer than in *E. penicillus*. Segment IX of antenna somewhat longer than broad, X nearly as broad as long, XI as long as broad, truncate at base.

Median swelling of pronotum slight, pubescence of central area more or less orange-ochraceous; dorsal carina rather strongly concave, towards side more convex than in the allied species and then again concave, laterally lower in middle than at end, the thorax appearing, in dorsal view, somewhat constricted before angle of carina.

Underside with numerous pale buffish dots and dispersed blackish pubescence, which is the same colour on tibiae and tarsi. Anal sternum truncate-rotundate, as long medianly as sternum II.

Length 7, width 4 mm.

Mandated New Guinea: Bolan Mts., 1 ♂.

4. *Phaulimia caena* sp. nov.

♂♀. Very near *Ph. priva* Jord. 1895, but narrower, frons wider, club of antenna shorter, segment X transverse, luteous spots of pronotum larger, particularly those occupying the central area, which are confluent, angle of pronotal carina more broadly rounded, horns of hypopygidium of ♂ slightly longer. Taking the width of rostrum as 1, the width of frons is in *Ph. caena* ♂ 0.32, ♀ 0.40-0.42, in *Ph. priva* ♂ 0.20-0.25, ♀ 0.27-0.31.

Ceylon: Mawagankanda, Ratnapura, 500 ft., ii. 1935, ex *Dipterocarpus ceylanicus*, 1 ♂ (type); Ohiya, Uva, 5,850 ft., vi. 1935, ex *Gordonia ceylanica*, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, and iv. 1935, ex *Calophyllum walkeri*, 1 small ♀; all collected by Gauri Dutt.

5. *Rhaphitropis cosmia* sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *Rh. stevensi* Jord. 1925; but frons narrower, being only one-third the width of rostrum; antenna pitchy brown, paler at base, club darkest, almost black; eye slightly incurved on side towards antenna; grey streaks of pronotum more sharply defined; streak in interstice III of elytrum interrupted on subbasal swelling, thence complete to apex and here turning laterad to join streak in IX, streak of X from base to apical declivity, the one in VII a little

shorter and slightly interrupted behind shoulder, streaks IX and X more or less widely interrupted twice. Tarsi blackish.

Rh. indicus Jord. 1925, which is streaked and spotted nearly like *Rh. stevensi*, has the pronotal dorsal carina much more forward and more distinctly incurved in middle, almost angulate.

Bengal: Dahura, Bagdogra, Kurseong, viii. 1935 (N. C. Chatterjee), ex *Michelia champaca*, a small series.

6. *Uncifer myodes* sp. nov.

♂♀. Similar to *U. stigmatosus* Jord. 1936; smaller, frons much broader, lateral angle of pronotal carina less projecting backwards, pronotum with two broad black stripes, etc.

Brownish black, pubescence of upperside mouse-grey with a slight yellowish tint. Head uniformly pubescent; frons and eye more convex than in *U. stigmatosus*; frons a little over half the width of rostrum. Antenna pale buff, club darker, III very little longer than IX, club a trifle longer than in *U. stigmatosus*. On pronotum a mouse-grey median stripe interrupted in middle, at side of this stripe a black one about twice the width, not sharply defined, narrowest at apex, widened in middle and less so in front of carina; lateral angle of carina almost as in some species of *Rhaphitropis*, not obviously projecting backward, the carina flexed forward a very short distance. Scutellum nearly white, its colour contrasting with that of pronotum and elytra. The latter marked with black: a median patch on suture twice as long as broad, on each elytrum about 23 dots, most of which placed in interspaces III and alternate ones, two or three of them joined to the sutural patch, an elongate spot on shoulder angle.

Legs pale buff, tarsi and upperside of femora and tibiae, especially in hindleg, blackish. Abdomen of ♂ medianly flattened, the depression not flanked by a carina as in *U. stigmatosus*.

Length 2.5–2.8 mm.

Bengal: Duhura, Bagdogra, Kurseong, viii. 1935 (N. C. Chatterjee), ex *Michelia champuca*, 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀.

7. *Zygaenodes semnus* sp. nov.

♂. Eye entire, short-elliptical, eye-stalk with tuft above eye.

Upperside rufescent buff. Rostrum and anterior portion of frons flat with sides straight from apex to eye-stalk and parallel, the flat area nearly a square; apical margin straight, a large diffuse blackish patch occupying the whole apical margin, narrowing upward and disappearing towards base, in between antennae a minute median tubercle. Eye-stalk subcylindrical, very little compressed, eye larger than usual, placed below end of stalk which bears on upperside a crest of black-tipped ochraceous hairs. Occiput convex, no tubercle between eye-stalks; the following markings white: a lateral stripe from eye to antennal groove and a second parallel with the first farther back, a diffuse apical patch on frontal side of eye-stalk and a transverse band between the eye-stalks. Antenna inserted on straight side of rostrum at two-fifths from eye-stalk to mandible, proximally rufescent buff, gradually becoming blackish distally, segment III nearly as long as IV + V, IV to VII nearly alike, VIII shorter and apically broader, IX two and one-half times as long as VIII, one-third

longer than III, X as long as III, XI a little longer than III, one-sixth shorter than IX.

Pronotum with narrow, interrupted, white median band, a sublateral, irregular, pale stripe within a broad blackish area connected halfway between carina and apical margin with a pale lateral patch; above this stripe a small white dot at carina; dorsal carina angulate in centre; no tubercles; scutellum white.

Elytra one-fifth longer than broad, flattened dorsally, strongly convex-declivous posteriorly, subbasal swelling distinct, but not tuberculiform; this swelling, the shoulder, a area from shoulder gradually widening, reaching in middle to interspace III, and the whole apical area to above the declivity brownish black, before apical area a transverse white band from side to side, wider at suture than in interstices IV-VI, extending forward between VII and margin to base, and connected with scutellum by an oblique branch which runs across antemedian depression along the posterior and sutural sides of subbasal swelling; in white transverse band two brown dots in interspace III, in interspace VII six blackish spots from apical black area to shoulder and in IX three such spots, a large triangular antemedian lateral patch free of white pubescence, the dorsal area from black apex to base rufescent buff, enclosing blackish subbasal swelling; no tubercles. Pygidium black, a little broader than long, apex round.

Underside brownish black; on mesepimerum and anterior half of metepisternum a white elongate patch, from which extends a thin line along lower margin of metepisternum, tip of metepimerum also white; abdomen with thin silky white pubescence. Femora dark brown, their apices rufescent buff like tibiae and tarsi; all tibiae subcylindrical, foretibiae not compressed.

Length 4.5, width 2.3 mm.

Malay Peninsula: Retam Tenggal R., xii. 1932, in flight (F. G. Browne), 1 ♂.

8. *Basitropis truncalis* sp. nov.

♀. Like *B. peregrinus* Pas. 1859, from Australia, perhaps a subspecies. Broader; apical sinus of rostrum wider, less anguliform, the apex of rostrum medianly more convex; pronotum broader and its sides more rounded, proportions of length and width in *B. peregrinus* ♀ from Queensland 22:23, in the new species 22:25. Abdomen with a row of dark-brown lateral spots as in *B. peregrinus*, all segments punctate, punctures laterally confined to base on II and III, ventrally the punctures very small and scattered except on I and V; prosternum with transverse fold in front of coxae as in *B. peregrinus*, but the fold more prominent.

Length 11.0, width 4.3 mm.

Solomon Islands: L'avoro, Guadalcanar, ii. 1934 (H. T. Pagden), on tree trunk.

9. *Basitropis modica* sp. nov.

♀. The pubescence has much suffered; maculation similar to that of *B. hamata* Jord. 1903, but the spots more scattered. Proboscis with median carina as in that species, the punctures larger and more numerous, longitudinally confluent, as they are also on upperside of head (except neck). Antenna a little shorter than in ♀ of *B. hamata*. Pronotum as long as broad, less rounded and narrower than in *B. hamata* and other Indian species, puncturation denser,

especially at side, where the punctures form a net, with the interspaces much smaller than the punctures ; dorsal carina somewhat more concave and therefore the lateral angle more obtuse than in *B. hamata*.

Length 4.3–6.3 mm.

Bihar, Balaghat, C.P., vi. 1927 (Gauri-Dutt), 1 ♀ (6.3 mm.) ; Chota Nagpore, 1 ♀, type ; Motinala Road, S. Mandla, C.P., vi. 1927 (N. C. Chatterjee), 1 ♀.

10. *Protaedus salomonis* sp. nov.

♂. Pale rufescent buff, pubescence grey, with brown patches. Rostrum slightly impressed in middle, but with the margin of antennal groove strongly elevate, apical angle projecting, the sides being incurved at antennal grooves. Frons moderately convex, broader than rostrum between antennae. Eye strongly convex, with the sinus small and shallow. Antenna differs from that of other species of the genus in segment III being a little longer than IV ; IV to VIII about equal, IX to XI brown, IX a little shorter than VIII and a little longer than X, XI a trifle longer than X, with pale tip.

Pronotum one-third broader than long, coriaceous, slightly convex, somewhat flattened apically, at apex a double patch extending on to occiput brown, in posterior two-thirds of disc each side of middle a large brown patch, trapezoidal, the anterior outer angle of it produced forward, from this projection a stripe runs obliquely backward towards lateral carina and another obliquely forward to apex of lateral carina ; dorsal carina medianly nearly straight, quite evenly curved forward in a wide arc to apical third, sides strongly rounded in consequence, the pronotum being one-third broader at widest point than at apex.

Elytra strongly punctate-striate, with the interspaces convex ; grey, with diffuse brown patches and dots which are more or less connected, dorsally about six from base to apex and laterally about eight. Pygidium rounded, broader than long, almost smooth.

On underside the derm of thorax and abdomen brown. Legs pale, segment I of tarsi shorter than II to IV together, especially in fore- and midtarsi.

Length 2.4, width 1.0 mm.

Solomon Islands : Lakaru, Russell I., ii. 1934 (R. J. A. W. Lever), 1 ♂.

11. *Autotropis notalis* sp. nov.

♂♀. Close to *A. modesta* Jord. 1924 ; larger ; club of antenna somewhat broader ; pubescence of scutellum and basal half of elytra clayish grey instead of greyish white ; subbasal swelling of elytrum less prominent ; behind middle of elytrum an irregular blackish patch separated from the blackish lateral border.

Length : 4–5 mm.

Bengal : Samsingh, Kalimpong, iv. and v. 34 (Balwant Singh and M. Posford), type, ex *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius* ; Gazalduba, Jalpaiguri, x. 1933 (N. C. Chatterjee).

12. *Misthosima separ* sp. nov.

♂♀. Like *M. badia* Jord. 1931 from Java ; but rostrum somewhat shorter ; antenna of ♂ thicker ; pronotum more convex and its carina evenly rounded at side, without indication of an angle ; foretarsus of ♂ narrow and like foretibia without long hairs, segment I of all tarsi longer than II to IV together.

Ceylon : Kandy, vi, vii. 1908 (G. E. Bryant), type ; Colombo, a small series. Also from Kanekath, Nilambur, Madras, vi. 1925 (S. N. Chatterjee), ex *Tectona grandis*.

13. *Melanopsacus nanellus* sp. nov.

♂♀. A small species. Very pale clay-colour (probably all the specimens not quite mature). Nearest to *M. ceylanicus* Jord. 1895, subglobose, less than twice as long as broad, sides rounded. On pronotum, in some specimens, indications of brown spots. Pubescence pale, evenly distributed, short, turned forward on pronotum and backward on elytra, the silky patches of *M. ceylanicus*, *M. lapillus* Jord. 1924 and *M. depevus* Jord. 1933 absent ; in these three species the pubescence of the patches directed more or less right and left. Shaft of antenna brownish, club brown, segment II as long as III + IV, IX slightly asymmetrical, X and XI symmetrical, XI longer than X, nearly as long as II, elongate-elliptical, twice as long as broad. Eye black, smaller than usual, twice as long as broad. Frons broader than interspace between antennal scrobes. Lateral angle of pronotal carina smaller than 90°, angle of pronotum very little produced. Pygidium strongly rounded, about one-third broader than long.

Length 1.2-1.4 mm.

Bengal : Dahura, Bagdogra, Kurseong, vii, viii. 1935 (N. C. Chatterjee), a series ex *Michelia champaca*.

14. *Deropygus curvatus* sp. nov.

♂♀. In size like small specimens of *D. haemorrhoidalis* Jord. 1895 ; pronotal carina laterally rounded without indication of an angle ; elytra, meso-metasternites and abdomen black, or (♀) also head and prothorax black.

♂. Head and prothorax pale buff, pubescence of pale areas grey. Frons one-seventh the width of head inclusive of eyes. Antenna testaceous. In front of scutellum a double spot black or the greater part of disc of pronotum blackish brown or black, apical area and sides and a sublateral basal triangular spot remaining pale, in the pale lateral area some brown spots, pubescence blackish except on some apical and lateral grey patches ; puncturation as dense as in *D. haemorrhoidalis*, forming a net ; carina flexed forward at side in an even curve, whereas in *D. haemorrhoidalis* there is a sharply marked angle of 95°.

Elytra black, rather coarsely punctate-striate, interstices granulate, the grey pubescence scattered, more concentrated at lateral margin and in two indistinct transverse bands, one behind middle and the other at beginning of apical declivity, an antemedian oval sutural spot conspicuous, almost confined to sutural interspace, no pale apical area. Pygidium broader than in *D. haemorrhoidalis*, one-half longer than broad, brownish black, with evenly distributed grey pubescence, median carina highest in apical half, higher than in *D. haemorrhoidalis*.

Metasternum convex each side of median furrow, not broadly flattened as in *D. haemorrhoidalis* ♂ ; abdomen compressed, but medianly transversely rounded, anal segment not abruptly projecting downwards, in lateral aspect the ventral outline from apex of end-segment forward gradually and nearly evenly curved, end-segment with small, shallow, transverse groove divided by a slight median carina and bearing a transverse double row of short bristles. Legs pale buff, more or less shaded with blackish brown.

♀. Black ; derm of occiput with a pale patch at eye. Base of antenna rufescent. In apical area of pronotum four diffuse grey spots. Elytra with antemedian grey sutural spot as in ♂. Pygidium a little longer than broad, convex in basal half, apically impressed, the rim being raised, but no subapical upturned flap. Apical margin of anal sternum medianly somewhat projecting like the spout of a jug. Legs coloured as in darkest ♂.

Length 3.5-3.8 mm.

Dehra Dun : Nakronda, vii. 1936 (J. C. H. Gardner), in dead fallen tree.

15. *Stenorhis docis* sp. nov.

♂. Differs from *St. ampedus* Jord. 1928 (Ellice Is.) in the much longer club of the antenna and the rougher surface-structure of upper- and underside.

Twice as long as broad. Rufous brown ; pubescence luteous grey variegated with whitish grey, some places without pubescence. Markings diffuse : in front of pronotal carina on each side a small spot near angle, a comma-shaped one near middle and several indefinite markings near apex whitish ; in front of apical declivity of elytra a transverse luteous-grey zigzag band, another band near apex, basal half of elytra luteous grey variegated with brown and whitish grey.

Club of antenna longer than segments III to VIII together, III longer than IV, VIII about one-third longer than broad. Pronotum densely reticulate, basal angle obtuse and rounded off ; lateral carina extending a little beyond middle, continued by a slight longitudinal ridge. Elytra densely granulate, punctate-striate, the stripes not very conspicuous on account of the roughness of the interstices. Pygidium longer than in *St. ampedus*, prominently reticulate, apex truncate-rotundate, incrassate in anal aspect. Abdomen pitted with large punctures on all the segments. Tarsal segment III broader than long, but narrower than in *St. ampedus*.

Length 2 mm.

South Palavan, 1 ♂.

16. *Stenorhis promus* sp. nov.

Less cylindrical than the preceding species ; club of antenna as long as segments I to VII together.

Pale rufescent buff (immature ?), with lighter and darker patches, the former with grey, the latter with black dispersed pubescence. Segments I to VI of antenna pale rufous buff, VII to XI blackish, III shorter than II, VIII barely twice as long as broad, club very slender, not broader than segment I, its three segments about alike in length, XI pale at apex. Frons one-tenth narrower than the eye is broad transversely.

Pronotum one-fourth broader than long, nearly straight at side from base to beyond middle, then strongly narrowed-rounded, densely punctate-reticulate, evenly convex transversely and longitudinally, depressed along dorsal carina, indistinctly marbled with grey and black pubescence ; angle of carina very little larger than 90°, lateral carina extending to middle, blackish like dorsal carina.

Elytra strongly convex transversely, rounded-declivous longitudinally from near base, punctate-striate, interstices flat, punctures very much narrower than the interstices, row III containing about 26 punctures ; a short basal sutural stripe, another in interstice III and the shoulder grey, an antemedian transverse

band, an anteapical zigzag band, an apical band, the lateral margin and a sub-lateral median spot likewise grey, rest with dispersed black pubescence, the markings all diffuse and inconspicuous in the only specimen before me. Pygidium broader than long, rounded.

Length 1·8, width 0·9 mm.

Fiji: Taveuni, Waiyevo, x. 1924 (Dr. H. S. Evans), 1 ♀ (?).

17. *Tropiderinus nasutulus* Bohem. 1845.

Syn.: *Plintheria cinerea* Jord., *Nov. Zool.*, i, p. 628 (1894) (Sierra Leone).

♂♀. Rostrum in apical half with a median carina which reaches neither halfway to eye nor to apical margin. In ♂ segment III of antenna at most as long as II, usually distinctly shorter. Upperside grey, with black and brown patches and irrorations.

In our collection from Sierra Leone, Ukerewe (Victoria Nyanza), Usambara, Mozambique and Natal.

18. *Tropiderinus plintherioides* Karsch 1882.

Mecocerus plintherioides Karsch, *Berl. Ent. Zeits.*, p. 402 (1882) (Chinchoxo).

♂♀. Rostrum without carina. Pubescence white, concentrated in patches and, as a rule, along suture, contrasting with the glossy black derm, upperside more extended black than white. In ♂ segment III of antenna longer than II, club longer than in *T. nasutulus*, especially segments IX and XI.

In our collection from Cameroons, Fernando Po, Gaboon, Belgian Congo. Evidently replacing the previous species in the forest region of West Africa.

19. *Tropiderinus celatus* sp. nov.

♂♀. Rostrum with a longer carina than in *T. nasu'ulus*, extending from base to between antennae. White scale-hairs of upperside longer and narrower than in the two previous species, scattered, more numerous in front of scutellum, at base of suture, in antemedian depression of elytra and in front of apical declivity. Antenna of ♂ reaching to near middle of elytra (with the head directed forward-downward), segment III one-half longer than II, being longer than in the other species, VIII as long as II, IX one-half longer than broad, one-fifth longer than VIII and one-fifth shorter than III, X one-fourth broader than long; in ♀ II one-sixth longer than III, VIII half as long as II, IX one-fifth longer than III, a little longer than broad, X one-half broader than long. White scale-hairs of underside and legs longer and less close together than in the previous insects.

Length 3·3–3·5, width 1·5–1·6 mm.

Capetown: 1 ♂, type; Durban: 1 ♀.

20. *Anaulodes eumeces* sp. nov.

♀. Distinguished especially by the elliptical eye not being sinuate and the pronotum being one-fourth longer than broad.

Narrower than the other known species; rufescent brown, pubescent grey mottled with brown; median area of pronotum for the greater part brown, in two specimens with an interrupted grey median stripe and some grey spots, in the third specimen more diffusely spotted with grey and an antemedian spot

each side of middle fairly conspicuous; elytra spotted with brown, sutural interspace almost tessellated, in two specimens sutural area more brown than grey, before apical declivity a large brown patch on each elytrum isolated or more or less connected across suture. Pygidium strongly rounded, about one-third broader than long, apical margin slightly elevate in centre.

Eye much less convex than in the other species of the genus. Prothorax a little broader than elytra; these two and one-half times as long as broad.

Apical margin of hindtibia, on ventral side, with a small pale hump and a short tooth-like projection.

Length 3.5–4.3, width 1.0–1.3 mm.

Tanganyika Territory: Ukerewe, viii. xii. 1935 (P. A. Conrads), three ♀♀.

Anaulodes cylindricus Kolbe 1894 is the same as *Anthribidus caffer* Fährs. 1871. We have specimens from Sierra Leone, the Congo and Natal. In the ♀ the anal sternum bears a small median carina at apex.

Anthribidus Fährs. 1871.

Syn.: *Anthotribidus* Gemm. and Har., *Cat. Col.*, ix, p. 2743 (1892) (emendatio).

Fähræus placed two new species into his new genus, but did not follow Schönherr's excellent custom of designating the genotype. The two species, *A. natalensis* and *A. caffer*, are generically distinct, and the second has indirectly been made by Kolbe the genotype of *Anaulodes* Kolbe, *Stett. Ent. Zeit.* lv, p. 396 (1895, vol. lv for 1894 issued 1895), Kolbe's *cylindricus* being the same as *caffer*. In order to forestall any possible nomenclatorial complication I designate *Anthribidus natalensis* Fährs., *Oefv. Vet.-Ak. Förh.* 1871, p. 441, as genotype of *Anthribidus*.

In Schenkling, *Cat. Col.*, Pars 102: Wolfrum, Anthribidae, a third species is placed under *Anthribidus: sellatus* Roelofs 1879, from Japan. But this is closely related to the European Anthribid generally known as *Anthribus albinus* L. 1758, Sharp's *A. daímio* 1891 being a synonym of *sellatus*. The unfortunate mania to emendate names carried out in the *Munich Cat. Col.* by Dr. Gemminger, sometimes with ludicrous results, evidently misled Roelofs to describe the species as "*Anthotribidus (Anthribidus Fährs.) sellatus*"; he states that this new species has the characteristics attributed to "*Anthribidus*" by Lacordaire, *Gen.*, vii, 574, which volume appeared five years before the birth of the name *Anthribidus*. Roelofs meant, of course, *Anthribus* of Lacordaire's work (= *Anthotribus* of the *Cat. Col.* by Gemm. and Har. 1872). Roelofs compares it with "*Phlocobius longipennis* F. and *P. gibbosus* R.," the former name being a slip of the pen, instead of *P. longicornis* F. 1798.

Anthribidus natalensis is very close to certain small *Phloeobius* Schönh. 1826, and it appears to me as yet uncertain whether there is a sharp line of generic distinction. The chief characteristics of *A. natalensis* are the broad frons, the slender and non-prolonged ♂ antenna and the broad apex of the pronotum. The side of the pronotum, from the end of the lateral carina to the apical margin, is cariniform, this ridge projecting a little forward behind the eye, the apex of the prothorax being broader than the head inclusive of the eyes. It is perhaps advisable to place into *Anthribidus* all the species now in *Phloeobius* which have a similar prothorax. That, however, would also involve *Phloeobiopsis* Kolbe 1895, the genotype of which I have not yet examined.